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MARCH 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE

Review



National 4-H Club Week . . . March 1-9, 1952

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The Cover

● It takes hard work and skill to bring a 4-H project to completion. This Oregon 4-H member at his daily task of feeding his Jersey calves represents the nearly 2 million boys and girls to whom the cover pays tribute this month. The picture was taken by E. C. Hunton, photographer, Extension Service.

Next Month

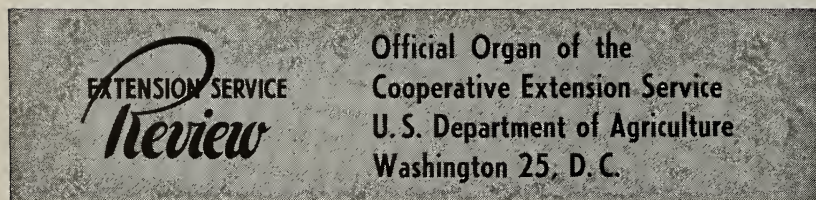
● Home Demonstration Week will be featured next month in an open letter from Anna K. Williams, home demonstration agent, Decatur, Indiana, addressed to all home demonstration agents. She first wrote this for the agents in her own State but it was so well said that we felt home demonstration agents everywhere would find inspiration in this message from one of their own co-workers.

● More discussion on the Job of the County Agent will again appear after being temporarily crowded out of this issue. An agent from Utah and a specialist from New York will have the floor next month.

● To those who are thinking in terms of community development, Home Demonstration Agent Eula J. Newman's article on "How We Developed Better Community Relations" from Lamar County, Tex., will offer practical ideas. E. J. Niederfrank, sociologist, will start a series of articles on neighborhood groups.

● From Oregon comes an account of a home demonstration club camp and from Nebraska a story of how home demonstration club members themselves organized and put on a survey of their own county to help develop a program which truly met their needs. This latter article is written by Elaine Skucius, who is the present holder of one of the National 4-H Fellowships in Washington and last year was a home agent in Nebraska.

● Echoes of the rural reading conference of last fall will be heard again in the article on using young people for radio book reviews by Margaret C. Scoggin of the New York Public Library.



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To Help Boys and Girls Reach Their Fullest Development

BRUCE R. BUCHANAN
County Club Agent
Brattleboro, Vt.

camping situation we have an opportunity to emphasize the basic 4-H values. We do not try to teach cooking techniques or dairy judging in camp but we now emphasize democratic methods, group living and outdoor activities, and cooperative action in a program largely planned and chosen by themselves. The opportunities for teaching such intangibles in camp are so much greater than in the home clubs that camping has taken an ever larger place in the program.

In my first reports there was space devoted to the first, second, and third awards given at the fairs. Somewhere along the way the Danish system of awards based on merit was adopted. This spread the awards over more members and made the competition between the member and his own work, not between members. An effort to reach a certain standard is much better than to excel one's neighbor. Today we are striving to make the contests more representative of the educational purposes that are basic to the work. The Vermont score card for judging dairy exhibits is an interesting example of the line of thinking we are following. In this score card points are allowed for the exhibitor and his appearance, the animal and the records. Conformation and showmanship, which formerly received 100 percent of the score, now are worth 35 percent. Committees of Vermont agents are now working on other contests to make them more truly educational.

(Continued on page 46)

THE ANNUAL report which I have just completed is my twenty-fifth. During the past 25 years I have watched a constant stream of boys and girls marching through the doors opened to them by 4-H Club work. Following the thought of open doors a little further, it seems to me in retrospect that there has been a great change in the underlying philosophy of club work in these years. In the late twenties we were opening doors inward for the boys and girls to go in to a well-defined way of life, sheltered and ordered. Today we are opening doors outward for them to go out into a very uncertain future. 4-H Club work, always a living and growing organization, has changed its methods to accomplish this and to keep its goals in touch with the needs of youth today.

In 1927 the rules governing the conduct of club work were strict. The requirements for a standard club were enforced, the records of the individual members, including cost accounts and time records, were checked and double checked and credit for the year was often refused if the record was incomplete in any particular. That is a

great contrast to the simple check sheet being used today. Then a standard program for each project was adopted by the county office and the clubs were expected to follow it. The popular conception of Boys' and Girls' Club work, as it was called, was to keep boys and girls on the farm and to show adults how to do certain operations better. Today, club agents hear speakers question the value of the record book, and read research bulletins emphasizing the program based on the "flow" of activities from the members rather than to the members. The boy and the girl are the center of the program today, not the project.

A second great change was the adoption of the summer camping as a major part of the 4-H program. Twenty-five years ago the few pioneer camps either gave instruction in project work or followed the woodcraft Indian program popularized by Ernest Thompson Seton. The change to a program based on the larger concept of 4-H work has been part of the change in thinking regarding the fundamental purposes of the whole program. We now believe that in the

THOUGH many rural youth spend the summer at home, thousands trek to their favorite hideaways for a summer's vacation.

These treasured summer vacation spots range from the seashore to the mountains, but by far the most popular with Nevada's rural youth is one located high in the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Situated on the eastern shore of beautiful Lake Tahoe, the Nevada State 4-H Club camp has beckoned youth for a week's vacation for many years now. Members, leaders, and parents have been cooperating for 25 years with the Nevada Extension Service to acquire, establish, and develop a camp at Lake Tahoe for the youth of their State.

Serves California Too

But the uniqueness of this ideal youth camp extends beyond its beauty and appeal to Nevadans. For several years the camp has been made available to 4-H members from five counties in northern California, including: San Joaquin, Lassen, Modoc, Solano, and Sacramento.

More than being summer vacationists, these Californians have become good-will ambassadors while spending a week at the Nevada 4-H camp on the shores of the mile-and-a-quarter high lake.

The Nevada State 4-H Camp

GENE F. EMPEY

Extension Editor

Nevada

In commenting on the cooperative system established by local 4-H leaders between the California counties and the Nevada camp, Paul L. Maloney, in charge of junior extension work for Nevada and director of the camp, explained:

"Nevada has been glad to share its camping facilities with rural youth groups from California so that more 4-H members can enjoy a week's recreation at Lake Tahoe."

The Nevada Extension Service is greatly interested in young people and believes that the value of the camp ground is related to the number of boys and girls who participate in the citizenship and leadership training activities afforded through full use of these facilities.

Immediate plans for improving

the 35-acre camp include more permanent housing. Present facilities consist of four family-size cabins; an administration building; and a large well-equipped kitchen and dining hall to accommodate 350 persons at one time. All buildings are covered with log-siding in keeping with the pine-tree surroundings.

As soon as funds are available, permanent barracks-type buildings will replace the tents for housing the increased numbers of delegates requesting use of the camp grounds each year. Plans also include building a large recreation hall. At present, 35 tents stretched over wooden-floored tent frames and equipped with cots and mattresses serve as sleeping quarters for most vacationing 4-H delegates.

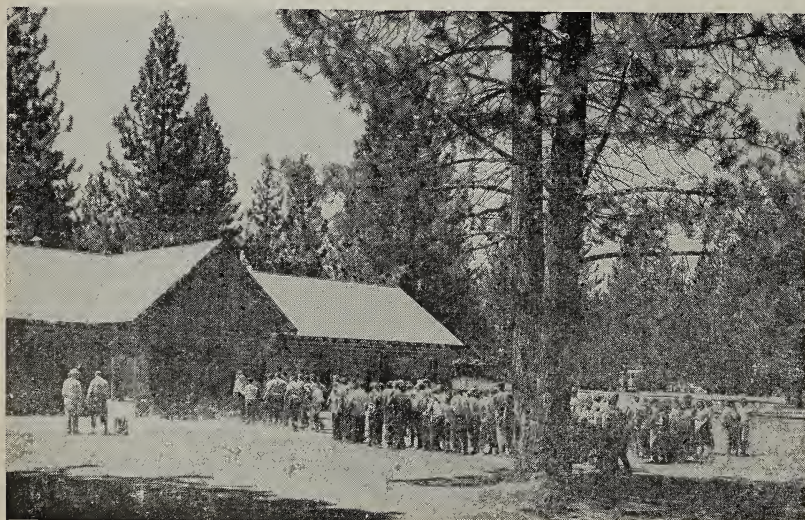
Priority at the camp is given to rural youth groups, but its use is by no means limited to these alone. Many organizations request use of the beautiful camp grounds located among the pines on a bench of land overlooking the crystal clear waters of ancient Lake Tahoe.

Dedicated to the Training of Farm Young People

Director Maloney states that, "Our 4-H Club camp grounds is a character-building institution developed and dedicated to the training of farm youth as a basic source of our future strength, leadership, efficient farming, and wholesome family farm life."

The 4-H Club members learn by doing. They run their own camp through their elected officers and democratic government. This applies to the 10-year-old as well as the 18-year-old groups which hold separate camps at Lake Tahoe.

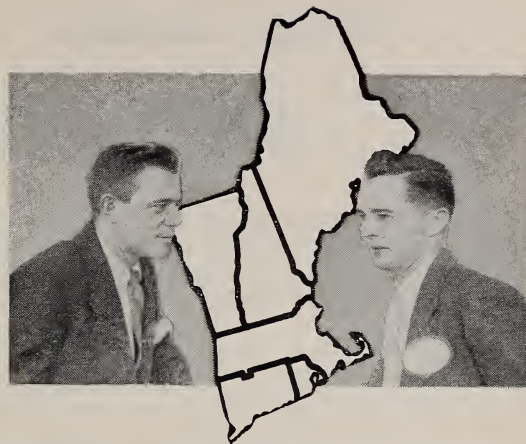
This year's State 4-H Club camp president, Evelyn Nelson, Gardnerville, Nev., is enthusiastic about the camp. This is what the hard-working University of Nevada co-ed has to say: "Being able to meet boys and girls from every part of the State on equal terms and to actively engage in democratic government by making and enforcing our own camp laws, is to me one of the most stimulating opportunities any of us will ever have."



Young campers are ready for their meals at Nevada State 4-H Camp.

Young New Englanders Discuss Security in a Changing World

ARLENE L. MARTIN, Associate Club Agent
Litchfield County, Conn.



John T. Breakell (left), president of the Connecticut Federation of Rural Youth and 1950 IFYE delegate to Switzerland, talks things over with Wilbur Pope.

AT NORTHFIELD, MASS., November 16 to 18, an extension dream became a reality, the dream of a youth conference for New England young men and women. Although it had been tried, I believe, in years past, not all the States participated. So with Yankee shrewdness and patience extension agents waited for youth to take the initiative and show that a conference was wanted. The idea grew gradually in the minds of young people attending State-wide youth conferences such as that of the Connecticut Federation of Rural Youth, Massachusetts and New Hampshire Service Club and Extension Youth Conferences and Massachusetts and Vermont Young Farmers and Homemakers meetings where members gained from exchanging ideas across county borders.

Attendance at the Rural Youth, U.S.A. Conference crystallized the idea of a regional meeting in the minds of a small group of young people from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in 1949. These young men and women thought that much could be gained from a conference within a region of like needs and interests.

In order to start developing the New England Conference idea young people met with extension directors and State club leaders in the spring of 1950 to discuss possibilities. This meeting started interest in a conference in some States and in others brought a new awareness of the needs of this age group. After consideration by extension directors and State leaders in 1951 the

directors took action and set up an advisory committee of extension agents representing each New England State and all branches of extension work. This committee met and elected the author of this story as chairman; and Lawrence V. Loy, secretary, to work with a committee of young people in planning and conducting a conference.

Only two stipulations were made by the advisory committee: that for expediency, the first year at least, the conference be planned for and by extension-sponsored groups, and that the age limits be at least 16 and 30, the young people to make any regulations they wished within this limit. Possible program topics were discussed to bring out all points of view but these were to be used only if the young people asked for suggestions and needed help.

A program-planning committee of two youth representatives from each State met to plan the conference. Each State and the advisory committee were represented. The young people discussed the general purposes of the conference, ideas on the type of conference desired, and the location for such a conference. Tentative dates were set and the theme "Security in a Changing World" decided upon. Methods planned for the conducting of the conference were large and small group discussions, panel discussions, a few speakers, and workshops. The ages planned for were 18 to 30 although mature younger persons would be allowed to attend. A committee was appointed to locate a site for the conference and a small

program-planning committee was appointed to get together the ideas of all committee members and prepare a tentative program for discussion by the group.

The committees worked hard and at the next meeting of the planning committee the site and date were announced and final plans for the program decided upon.

The conference itself was held November 16 to 18 and was conducted entirely by the young people, who registered delegates, served as chairmen of meetings, introduced speakers, and made announcements. At each session a secretary was appointed to take notes. These notes were gathered into a report of the conference to send to all attending the meeting and to others interested in the project. A high light of the program was the talk on Sunday morning by Wilbur Pope of Adams, N. Y., a young farmer.

A recommendation for next year is to start contacting speakers by spring for a fall conference.

The conference should be more widely publicized and if the program is arranged earlier publicity can go out earlier also. Assigning conference duties early would make for a more smoothly running meeting. An attempt to mimeograph the report of the conference and distribute it at the last sessions would

(Continued on page 46)

What makes

4-H Club Work Tick?

MARGARET E. CLARK, North Carolina Assistant State Club Leader, gives us some of the high lights of the study she made in Wayne County. This is part of a Southern States 4-H Club Study involving one county in each Southern State and Puerto Rico.

I WISH that every extension worker could have the same opportunity I had in trying to find out what makes 4-H work progress.

Last May and June I talked with 100 persons in Wayne County to find out first-hand what they thought were the most important factors in developing 4-H Club work in Wayne County. I talked with 4-H boys and girls and their parents, local leaders, high school principals, businessmen, and other county leaders.

I found that it's the people taking part in 4-H work—such folks as county extension workers, local leaders, parents, and business people together with a wide variety of activities, that make 4-H work live and expand. There is a cooperative spirit among all county workers, school officials, business people, churches, and people of other organizations.

The people I interviewed in these different organizations gave credit to each other for 4-H success. They all seemed to have a common interest in furthering 4-H Club work.

County extension workers came in for much credit for carrying on 4-H activities in Wayne County for more than 40 years: working with the boys and girls themselves; encouraging parents to support their children's 4-H projects; and training leaders to assume 4-H responsibilities in the home, neighborhood, community, and county.

"The County Council is the backbone of the 4-H Club" was the opinion of a club boy who had been an active member for 6 years. He had been made highway safety chairman of his club and had represented his club at the council meeting on highway safety, one of the

activities being emphasized in Wayne County. A representative of the State Highway Safety Division met with the council members—all officers of county 4-H Clubs—and explained the plan for the highway safety program.

This 4-H Club boy went on to tell me how he, as well as the other representatives of the 14 county clubs, relayed the safety information given at the council meeting to their club members, and they proceeded to formulate the program as recommended. He proudly exhibited the map, representing the highway safety program, in his club and explained how the club members were reporting all types of community accidents to him.

4-H programs and activities adopted in the 4-H county council are used as a basis for all local club programs and activities.

The Wayne County 4-H Club program throughout the years has included a wide variety of activities. County camps held annually and eligible for 4-H members with club work up-to-date have been well-planned ones, affording educational and recreational programs. 4-H Sunday was one of the most popular special 4-H programs. Dairy foods demonstrators, who have been trained as teams and as individuals, and livestock judging teams have had an important place in the 4-H program. Achievement days, National 4-H Week, dress revues, scrap iron drives, trips within and outside the county, planned recreation, fat stock shows, and fairs have received prominent attention.

Being able to select a 4-H project that appealed to the club member himself and to successfully conduct

the selected project were recognized as vital factors to the club member's success. Recognition given when deserved has stimulated vigorous activity among the leaders, club members, and parents.

Special projects on which clubs worked together seemed to have strengthened the clubs. The boys and girls liked to be considered a part of every 4-H activity. They liked the local club meetings which were interesting and educational and afforded club member participation.

The county's State winners and national and international delegates have set attainable goals for many club members. Several of the outstanding club members have remained in the county and are now parents of 4-H Club members or are serving as adult leaders.

As I drove from the home of the one hundredth person interviewed, I thought of a comment generally heard while the study was being made: "It seems as if the whole county is for 4-H Club work."

A 5-Point 4-H Program

One hundred and twenty-four Negro 4-H Club members and leaders and 11 extension workers from Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, Chester, York, Lancaster, and Chesterfield Counties attended the lower Piedmont district 4-H council at Winnsboro, S. C.

The Five Point Program, which includes citizenship, education, health, recreation, and community activities, was emphasized. The discussions brought out the need for learning about local, State, and national government, for sharing in home and community responsibilities, and for respecting and protecting public property. Club members set a goal for themselves of a high school education and as far beyond high school as possible. They resolved to eat the seven basic foods, keep clean, and screen homes. They decided to take a greater part in games, socials, and programs of community entertainment, and recommended more use of schools, libraries, and churches.—*Reported by Vivian D. Squirewell.*

Building Peace Through Friendship

FARM FAMILIES in both Illinois, Montana, and several other States found a most rewarding experience in entertaining foreign students for the traditional American holiday of Thanksgiving.

In Montana it was the Jefferson Island-Cardwell community which played the host to thirteen Montana State College students, reports Geraldine G. Fenn, assistant State 4-H Club leader. Three groups within the community sponsored the event—the Western Woolly Watchers 4-H Club, the Cardwell Country Club, and the 4-H Builders Club. The foreign visitors were entertained during the 4-day Thanksgiving vacation. The high light was the Friday evening community gathering which featured a basketball game and an exhibition square dance.

Thirty-five foreign students from the University of Illinois, representing 20 countries, exchanged ideas with 22 Whiteside County farm families in the traditional Thanksgiving setting. Both hosts and guests reached a fuller realization that friendship is based on mutual respect and understanding.

About 500 rural people of the county turned out for the Friday

reception featuring an exchange of music, cultures, and ideas on democracy. Short, dynamic and inspiring talks contributed to the challenging objective of "building peace through friendship." The exchange of games and music was exciting to both Americans and their guests.

No project sponsored by Whiteside County farm people has even received the enthusiastic support that was given this international friendship project. They took real pleasure in proving to the young people from other lands that American farm people are honest, hard-working, and that they believe "all men are created equal," reports Garland Grace, assistant youth adviser in Illinois.

Nearly 200 young farmers from seven different countries (Denmark, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands and Norway) also had Thanksgiving dinner with farm families in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio.

What the experience meant to visitors is aptly described in the following letter from a Japanese student:

"When I was leaving my home town, a certain friend rushed to me and said, 'I have just heard you are going to Illinois. Please extend our hearty thanks to the people of Illinois because they sent us a large amount of relief goods immediately after the war—doing away with the hatred.'

"We wondered why the American people would send relief goods to people who were their enemies just a few years before. We could not understand at first. We learned true humility from American people. You saved many, many people from freezing to death. Friendship between the two countries will never be destroyed. The international situation is much better.

"Japan is going to stand on her own feet as a free and democratic nation. Her future is by no means bright, but we will get over any difficulty and march toward a world of peace together with you American people, hand in hand and arm in arm.

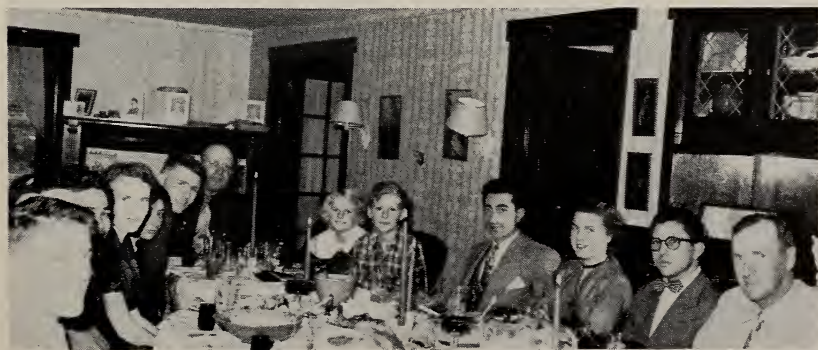
"We have a new and strong weapon—the aspiration for peace. I have seen the historic atomic cloud. We have to avoid war at any cost—not because we fear the atomic bomb but because we love people.

"We have been in your country for 4 months under the exchange program. We are supposed to study until next June. We sincerely wish to bring back the seeds of democracy from the United States and to 'bloom' them in Japan"—*Toshitaro Fukushima, Japan.*

4-H Agents Honored

Three county 4-H Club agents received the distinguished service award from the National Association of County Club Agents at the organization's annual banquet in Chicago, in November. Those so honored were Elizabeth Bourne, Rockingham County, N. H.; Mrs. Dorothy P. Flint, Nassau County, N. Y., and Everdell G. Smith, Oneida County, N. Y.

Certificates in recognition of 25 or more years of service were presented to H. H. Tozier, Jr., John Walker, Harry Case, and E. B. Fuller, all of New York State.



International good will made this a red-letter Thanksgiving Day for the Powell family of Montana. Sharing experiences and good fellowship with young guests from Puerto Rico, Iran, Colombia, and Guam was a rewarding experience.

GRASSLANDS—

Key to More Meat and Milk

Dr. W. M. Myers, director of field crops research in the Agricultural Research Administration, gave such an excellent talk before the Department information staff recently that we asked his permission to reproduce it for our readers. Here it is as abridged by Stella S. English, ARA.

FOOD is a major weapon in a world struggle. Lack of food breeds discontent and the willingness to accept strange doctrines. Mass starvation weakens the will to resist oppression and, in advanced stages, leads to the collapse of whole nations.

Today, for the first time in our history as a Nation, we must be concerned about food. We are not now producing enough, especially of livestock products. We are a meat-eating and milk-drinking people. And meat is the No. 1 problem on the farm front today.

The increased demand has come from our greater purchasing power and our larger population. In 1951 we ate 14 pounds more meat per capita than we averaged in the period 1935-39. Most of this increase was in pork and poultry. Consumption of beef—the most popular item in the American diet—remained essentially the same. The reason is clear: there is no more beef to buy. During the past decade the population of the United States increased by about 20 million and is now going up at the rate of 2½ million per year. It is small wonder that our farms are being pressed to meet greater demands for meat at the present time.

With increased mobilization, higher wages, full employment, and fewer durable consumer goods, there will be more consumer dollars available for purchase of food, especially meat. And our population continues

to grow and may continue at an even faster pace. It has been estimated that we may have about 200 million people in another quarter of a century. Even to feed those people as well as now, we must have about 25 percent more food. And to provide the levels of nutrition our people want and need, the percentage must be even higher.

But our people cannot eat more meat—or other foods—unless our farms can produce more. Our agriculture must therefore look to new sources for increased production. Since we have no new frontiers of virgin land, we must increase production per acre. And grasslands provide the largest undeveloped potential for increased production, especially of livestock products, that is available in the United States today.

To many of our people that is a strange concept. We have been for generations row-and-cash-crop farmers. We have emphasized corn, cereal grains, cotton, and tobacco. We have cleared the forests of the East, plowed the prairies of the Midwest, and turned the bunch grasses of the Palouse—all in the interest of producing more grain, fiber, and other cash crops.

There is still a widespread belief in this country that the spigot of agricultural abundance is turned off by planting our agricultural land down to grass and is turned on by plowing the grasslands for the production of the so-called cultivated



Guernsey cattle thrive on Ladino clover pasture.

crops. I am convinced that this is a false concept. Grassland improvement is an opportunity. It is also a necessity if we are to continue as a meat-eating and milk-drinking nation.

Grass Versus Feed Grains Livestock Feed

There are several reasons why I feel so confident in making these statements. The first is that the grasslands provide, as pasture, hay, and grass silage, the major raw materials for the production of livestock products, especially beef, dairy products, mutton, and wool. We have too often erroneously spelled feed “c-o-r-n.” Actually, in 1941-46 pasture and hay provided over 51 percent of the nutrients consumed by all classes of livestock in the United States. And some classes obtained much higher proportions of their nutrients from forage—two-thirds for dairy cows, three-fourths for beef cattle, and nine-tenths for sheep.

In Tennessee, dairy cows have been carried through successive lactations on forage alone and have produced 8,000 pounds of milk annually. In New Jersey, over a 5-year period, dairy cows that were fed high-quality pasture, hay, and grass silage, but no concentrates, produced an average of 8,400 pounds



ure, in Columbia River Basin, Washington

of milk per year. The average annual production of milk in the United States is 5,000 pounds per cow and in New Jersey about 7,200 pounds.

These results suggest that with adequate supplies of pasture, hay, and grass silage of high quality, we could produce more milk than we do at present without feeding any concentrates. By adopting feeding schedules that limit the amount of grain, we probably could save in our dairy cattle feeding alone more grain than the deficit for 1951.

At experiment stations and on farms in the South and throughout other parts of the United States, beef steers are being fattened to good and choice market grades on grass alone—without any concentrates. At the North Mississippi Station, for example, steers that were fattened on Italian rye grass winter pasture alone gained 2.30 pounds per day, a total of 326 pounds per acre, with a net profit per steer of \$84. Comparable steers in the same experiment fed grain in dry lot gained 2.46 pounds per day but made a net profit of only \$48.

A second reason that the grasslands are of such importance is the enormous potentialities they hold for increased feed production. Over a billion acres, more than half of our total land area, is in grazing

lands. Much of this is in the sub-humid plains, the arid deserts, and the forests. Here the forage production per acre is low, but the total production is high because of the vast acreage.

In the eastern half of the United States, where rainfall and other climatic conditions encourage luxuriant growth of grasses and legumes, we have approximately 230,000,000 acres of grasslands. Most of this land is unimproved. Almost bare, eroded hillsides, scattered brush, weeds, and the ever-present broom sedge and poverty grass are mute evidence of the years of neglect of these grasslands. Even with the limited knowledge we have today, most of this land could be converted to highly productive grasslands.

At State College, Pa., where unimproved pasture was capable of producing about 1,000 pounds of dry matter per acre, application of lime and fertilizer resulted after about 3 years in yields of 3,000 pounds per acre—three times the yield of the unimproved pasture. Renovation with tillage, liming, fertilization, and reseedling to productive grasses and legumes resulted in 6,000 pounds per acre. It would take almost 90 bushels of corn to provide as many feed nutrients as 6,000 pounds of dry matter from pasture, and this was on land that was too steep and unproductive for growing corn.

In Wisconsin, renovation of unproductive bluegrass pastures resulted in increased yields of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times that of the unrenovated pasture. And in Iowa, with an average annual cost of \$5 per acre for renovation, beef yields were increased from 97 to 213 pounds per acre.

Getting back to the South, where the potentialities for increased production of grasslands are greater than in any other area of the United States, even more striking results have been obtained. At Experiment, Ga., with an average annual cost of \$4.18 per acre for fertilizer and lime, the beef production on permanent pasture was increased from 183 pounds to 540 pounds, an increase of 357 pounds of beef per acre. In Tennessee, ir-

rigation of an improved pasture during a dry year resulted in 67 percent more cow days, 90 percent more milk, and 130 percent greater returns above feed and irrigation costs than the non-irrigated pasture.

Grass Versus Feed Grains

A third reason—and one that is frequently overlooked — is that grasses and legumes will produce on much of the cropland of the United States more total digestible nutrients per acre than will corn or the other feed grains, at lower costs, and with greater returns per man-hour of labor.

In an experiment in North Carolina, for example, it was found that 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients from improved pasture cost 58 cents. From alfalfa hay, it cost \$1.35, from corn \$1.77, and from oats \$2.07. Almost identical relative costs of feed nutrients from various sources were obtained in experiments at the Huntley, Mont., station. In the North Carolina experiments, it was calculated that the return per man-hour of labor was \$23.09 for pasture, \$5.81 for wheat, \$3.69 for corn, and \$2.79 for oats.

A fourth point is that improved grasslands are required in crop rotation for sustained maximum production of other crops in that rotation. No other cropping system has yet been devised for American agriculture that will maintain the organic matter of the soil except rotations that involve adequate quantities of grasses and legumes. It is hardly necessary for me to dwell long on this point. I should like merely to cite one example of an experiment carried out in Ohio. Here, the yield of corn from continued cropping was 39 bushels per acre. The yield on a corn-wheat rotation was 53 bushels of corn per acre, and a yield of corn in a 5-year rotation of corn-corn-wheat-alfalfa-alfalfa was 68 bushels. The continuous corn produced an average yield of 156 pounds of protein. Corn-wheat rotation produced an average of 193 pounds, and the 5-year rotation with 2 years of corn, 1 of wheat,

(Continued on page 44)

Regional Summer Schools For Extension Workers

The five regional short-term summer schools for extension workers have now about completed their schedule of courses and instructors. Each course is planned to encourage an exchange of ideas—the thing which agents value most about summer school. Latest information indicates the following schedule:

Northeast Region, Cornell University, July 7-25:

Teaching in extension education—J. Paul Leagans, Professor of Extension Education, Cornell
Extension Evaluation—E. O. Moe, Associate Professor, Rural Sociology Department, Cornell
Leadership and group work—William Reeder, Assistant Professor, Rural Sociology Department, Cornell
Extension work with 4-H Clubs and young adults—C. C. Lang, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio
Extension's role in the field of public problems—M. C. Bond, Professor, Marketing, Cornell
Problems in home furnishing—Mrs. Ruth B. Comstock, Associate Professor, Housing and Design, Cornell
Visual aids—Landis S. Bennett, Extension Associate Professor, in charge, Visual Aids, North Carolina.
Contact: L. D. Kelsey, Professor, Extension Service, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Western Region, Colorado A. and M., July 21-August 8:

Principles and techniques in extension education—K. F. Warner, Training Officer, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA
Basic evaluation adapted to extension teaching—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension Analyst, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service
Principles in the development of agricultural policy—J. C. Bottum,

Associate in and Assistant Head, Agricultural Economics Department, Purdue University
Principles in the development of youth programs—T. T. Martin, State Club Agent, Missouri
Psychology for extension workers—Paul J. Kruse, Professor Emeritus, Extension Education, Cornell University
Organization and development of extension programs—T. Guy Stewart, State Supervisor, County Organization and Program Development, Colorado Extension Service
Contact: F. A. Anderston, Director of Extension, A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado

Southern Region, University of Arkansas, June 30-July 18:

Extension's role in public problems—Bushrod W. Allin, Chairman, Outlook and Situation Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA
Developing extension programs—J. L. Matthews, in charge, Educational Research Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service
Psychology for extension workers—Charles H. Cross, Professor of Education, University of Arkansas
Extension supervision—F. E. Rogers, State Extension Agent, Missouri
Organization and procedures in youth programs—Robert C. Clark, State Club Leader, Wisconsin
Use of groups in extension work—Raymond Payne, Assistant Professor, Sociology, University of Oklahoma
Contact: Lippert S. Ellis, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Regional Negro School, Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex., June 2-21:

Extension methods—R. E. Jones, Negro State Agent, North Caro-

lina Extension Service
Psychology for extension workers—Negotiations in progress
News, radio, and visual aids—Sherman Briscoe, Information Specialist, Office of Information, USDA
Nutrition for extension workers—Evelyn Blanchard, Home Economist, Foods and Nutrition, Federal Extension Service
Evaluation for extension workers—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension Analyst, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service
Contact: Ide P. Trotter, Dean, Graduate School, A. and M. College, College Station, Texas

Central Region, University of Wisconsin, June 9-27:

Consumer education in clothing—Alice Linn, Clothing Specialist, Federal Extension Service
Organization and methods in adult extension work—J. Neil Raudabaugh, Associate Professor, Extension Studies and Training, Iowa Extension Service
4-H Club organization and procedure—John T. Mount, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio Extension Service
Evaluation of extension work—Mary L. Collings, in charge, Personnel Training Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service
Principles of extension program development—P. K. Connelly, Assistant County Agent Leader, Indiana Extension Service
Extension methods in public affairs—J. B. Kohlmeyer, Professor, Agricultural Economics, Purdue University
Sociology for extension workers—Robert C. Clark, State Club Leader and Professor Rural Sociology, Wisconsin
Extension communication—Maurice E. White, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Journalism, Wisconsin
Contact: E. A. Jorgensen, in charge, Extension Summer Session, College of Agriculture, Madison 6, Wisconsin

Farm Youth Visit Puerto Rico

As IFYE Expands

NINE YOUNG MEN and women from farms in this country are in Puerto Rico laying the ground work for closer understanding between rural people on the island territory and the mainland.

They are visiting Puerto Rico for 6 weeks under a supplemental project of the International Farm Youth Exchange, which has as its objective understanding between people all over the world. The project is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The delegates are spending 4 of the 6 weeks living and working with Puerto Rican farm families. Since the family is the foundation of all societies, the experience of actually living and working together at the family level is considered the heart of the exchange program. If misconceptions can be cleared up at that level, a step will have been made along the road to mutual understanding. They will also spend

one week at the University of Puerto Rico and one week traveling with extension agents to visit farmers and 4-H Clubs. A brief visit will also be made to the Virgin Islands to observe extension work in action there.

The counterpart of the exchange will take place in late spring or early summer when 12 young men and women and two extension workers from Puerto Rico will come to the mainland for a similar experience.

This is the fifth year of the International Farm Youth Exchange. Exclusive of the exchange with Puerto Rico, 135 two-way exchanges with foreign countries are expected this year. Since the project began, 165 United States delegates have participated and 139 exchanges have come to the United States from other lands. Last year 75 delegates from 34 States and Alaska participated in the International Farm Youth Exchange while 60 exchangees came to the United States

under the 1951 project.

What are the results up to now? Have the delegates and exchangees dispelled some of the misconceptions people have of how their world neighbors live? There are indications that they have.

Rosemary Archibald of Illinois, an IFYE delegate to Ireland last summer, wrote, "... one of the poultry inspectresses took us to a nearby agricultural college and when we got home she confessed that she had thought we'd be very sophisticated and hard to talk to and was amazed to find us very common, ordinary people. We see more every day the need for IFYE's and how just being ourselves changes peoples' views entirely. ..."

Jean Stevens, an exchangee from Shropshire, England, visited Georgia plantations and Illinois farms. Speaking to delegates to the 30th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago last December, Jean said, "Believe me, I found my geography hadn't been too good. ... I had read 'Gone With the Wind,' and thought I knew what the South ... was like. But when I set foot in Georgia, my previous concept really did go with the wind."

And the Scottish hostess of an American delegate summed up the reactions of the array of unsung hosts and hostesses of American delegates and foreign exchangees, when she wrote, "Mary Joe Ridley stayed with us as a member of the family ... we learned a lot from her about American home life and agriculture and feel sure that your country and ours must benefit from exchange visits of the type of young farmer we had the fortune to have staying with us."

These are but a few examples of the contribution rural young people of the United States and other lands are making to a better understanding of each other's problems and attitudes. Surely this offers a ray of hope in this troubled world.



IFYE delegates from the United States arrived at Puerto Rico on February 1. (left to right): Patricia Ann Spencer; George S. Foster; Carol Ellyn Martin; Mrs. George S. Foster; Helen Jean McLaughlin; Howard Lee Ragland; Ulysses G. Word, Jr.; Lucille Neal; Doris Leile Baity; Byron Tapp, Jr.; David Hughes Eddington.

Tips for 4-H'ers

“WHAT advice would you give other 4-H'ers that would help them most to succeed in 4-H Club Work?”

This provocative question was asked of the six national winners in achievement leadership and citizenship in 1951. This group was given a special trip to Washington following National 4-Club Congress to present to the President and other government officials a “4-H Report to the Nation” for the past year. It was during their visit to the Capital that the question was posed. Their answers were as varied as their personalities but, at the same time, they showed that their 8 years or more spent in club work had crystallized their thinking into cohesive ideas. Here is the way they looked at it:

Joy Alexander—“Doing one job at a time, no matter how small it is; doing the very best one possibly can and keeping a record of your work because if a job is worth doing, it is worth recording.”

Wayne Schultz—“I think 4-H records must be accurate and com-

plete. The main secret is to record the work as you do it rather than trying to make a record just before turning it in. Be accurate and honest. If you can do the work and put it in a record, the reward will take care of itself.”

Bill D. Carmichael—“First of all put into your records only what you have actually done; but, of course, include all of the things you have done. Might I say in regard to junior leadership, make yourself known by the examples you set and the things you do not only in 4-H work but in all phases of life.”

Lottie Betts Rye—“Do what gives happiness and happiness will follow. Work with the project that makes a person the happiest.”

Gordon Dowell—“Trust and faith in God and hard work are the most important. All worth-while things achieved are worth working for and must be. I think also that if a 4-H Club member will start keeping an accurate record when he or she enters club work and continues to do so throughout his entire club career, along with the work, that recognition will come.”

This advice was for 4-H Club members but, it seemed to George Foster, field agent, Southern States,

as he listened to them, that there is a lot of food for thought in their suggestions for all of us. And these national winners did not feel that they had “arrived at the top”—in fact most of their conversation dealt with ways of helping extension agents and fellow 4-H'ers. As Esther Jean put it, “We can now see that we have not reached the top. There are so many opportunities for service ahead.”

Their “thank you” letters after they returned home were filled with such statements as: “It is true we have completed our years in 4-H work as a member, however, our work in 4-H has just begun. We have great responsibilities to our community and 4-H Clubs for such achievements can well be the achievements of other 4-H members.” The “Stars are high but with God's help, I will keep reaching.”

That's the secret.

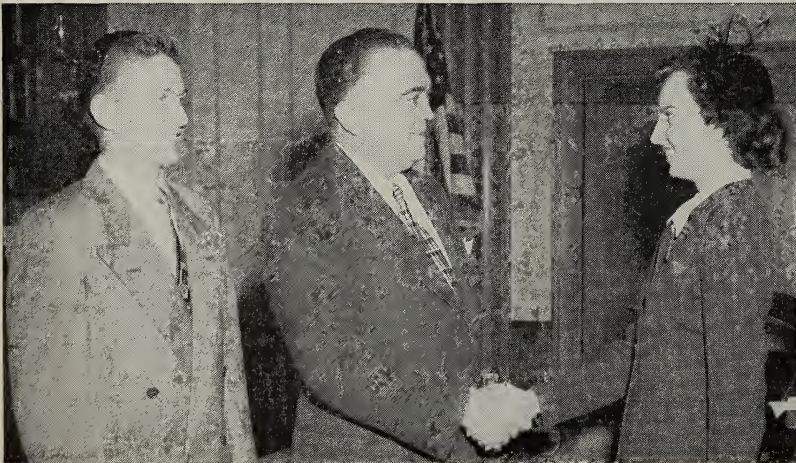
Grasslands

(Continued from page 41)

and 2 of alfalfa produced 500 pounds.

It was recognition that our grasslands provide the largest undeveloped potential for increased production that led the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities on November 16, 1950, to announce the Grasslands Program. In this program, the combined resources, Federal and State, were pledged to the improvement and development of our Nation's grasslands.

Such recognition has served to focus attention, both popular and official, throughout the Nation on the importance of our grasslands. It has resulted in ever increasing demands for more information from research and for more and better plant materials. This interest has not yet been reflected, I regret to say, in increased research on grasslands problems. But, I am certain of one thing: unless we have greatly accelerated research soon on the many facets of the grassland problem, the ultimate potentials of our grasslands cannot be realized.



National 4-H Club winners visit with FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover as part of their “Report to the President” trip, December 3, 1951. They are, left to right: Bill Carmichael, Okla., National Citizenship winner; FBI Chief Hoover; Esther Jean McNeal, Louisiana, National Citizenship winner.

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration



New Research Administrator

ARA workers were pleased on December 29 when Secretary Brannan appointed our own Dr. Byron T. Shaw as Administrator of Agricultural Research. Dr. Shaw, who succeeds Dr. P. V. Cardon (retired), has been our deputy administrator since 1948. With his background of training and experience, his capacity for hard work, and his intense devotion to agricultural research, we feel that ARA is in good hands. Dr. Shaw has a special interest in the cooperative efforts of research and extension in getting information into the hands of farmers, where it can be put to work to increase agricultural production and efficiency.

Goals Mean More Work for Fewer Hands

To meet the 1952 goals, farmers will have to produce more with fewer hands. That means they will

need to streamline operations wherever possible. Efficiency in the milking job offers a golden opportunity to save time and labor that can be put to use in production of feed and other crops.

ARA studies show that loose-housing barns, which offer greater flexibility and require fewer operators, can save about 30 percent of the time and labor spent with each cow in the stall barn. Piping the milk directly to the milking room saves the additional time required to carry the pails. The engineers stress the importance of good management regardless of the type of barn or equipment. They recommend that the dairyman study each job and figure out the most efficient way of getting it done. His county agent can be a big help.

Fewer Weeds Mean More Corn

Weeds could mean the difference between making or missing goals in corn this year. Recent experiments in Ohio illustrate this point. A cornfield treated chemically to control weeds produced 111 bushels to the acre. A similar plot with weeds uncontrolled produced only 87 bushels. Weeds took a toll of 24 bushels. In another experiment weed competition reduced yields from 80 to 39 bushels, a loss of more than half the crop. Work reported from South Carolina is even more striking. With 2, 4-D to control weeds, yields of 33 bushels were produced on land that yielded only 9 bushels when weeds were unchecked.

. . . And More Cotton

The same story holds true for cotton. A Mississippi field, where weeds were controlled with chemicals and the plants and rows were

spaced closer together, produced 3,400 pounds of seed cotton to the acre—more than 2 bales. The field was given no cultivation at all—not even plowing—for weed control. In another experiment, combined use of pre-emergence and post-emergence chemicals, followed by flame cultivation gave almost complete control at a cost of \$11 per acre. Normal methods, which did not do as good a job, cost \$17 an acre. These experiments show what chemical weed control can do to reduce labor and increase production when combined with other good practices.

. . . And More Meat

The end point of the goals on feed grains is more meat, so any improvement on range and pasture lands will make the job easier. Sand sagebrush and mesquite for years have resisted efforts of Texas and Oklahoma livestock growers to improve their grazing lands. Mesquite grew so high in some places that cattle got lost in the brush. Mechanical control was costly. Last year 400,000 acres were treated with chemicals applied from airplanes at a cost of about \$3.25 an acre. In one Oklahoma area, where sagebrush was controlled and the pastures were improved, beef production went up 50 percent.

Most of the 230 million acres of grasslands in the humid eastern part of the United States are unimproved. But the possibilities here are greater than almost anywhere else. In Georgia, for example, an investment of \$4.18 per acre for fertilizer and lime increased production of beef on permanent pasture from 183 pounds to 540 pounds, a gain of 357 pounds of beef to the acre. It cost only a little over a penny a pound for beef on the hoof.



PRODUCTION—Our Big Job

With 7,000 more people to feed and clothe each day . . .

*With per capita consumption of food 13 percent
higher than the prewar average . . .*

With food needed to keep our Nation strong . . .

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS CALL FOR:

- 15 percent increase in CORN production on
6 percent more acreage
- 29 percent increase in SORGHUM GRAIN production on
18 percent increase in acreage
- 18 percent increase in WHEAT production on
the same acreage as in 1951
- 12 percent increase in FLAXSEED production on
slightly less acreage
- 5 percent increase in COTTON production on
about the same acreage

AND—All the FEED CROPS we can possible grow on available
acreage

It all adds up to:

HIGHER YIELDS

MORE EFFICIENT FARMING

High Yields Are Our New Frontier!